

The Chicago-Northwestern Convention—Dec. 2 and 3, 1903

# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

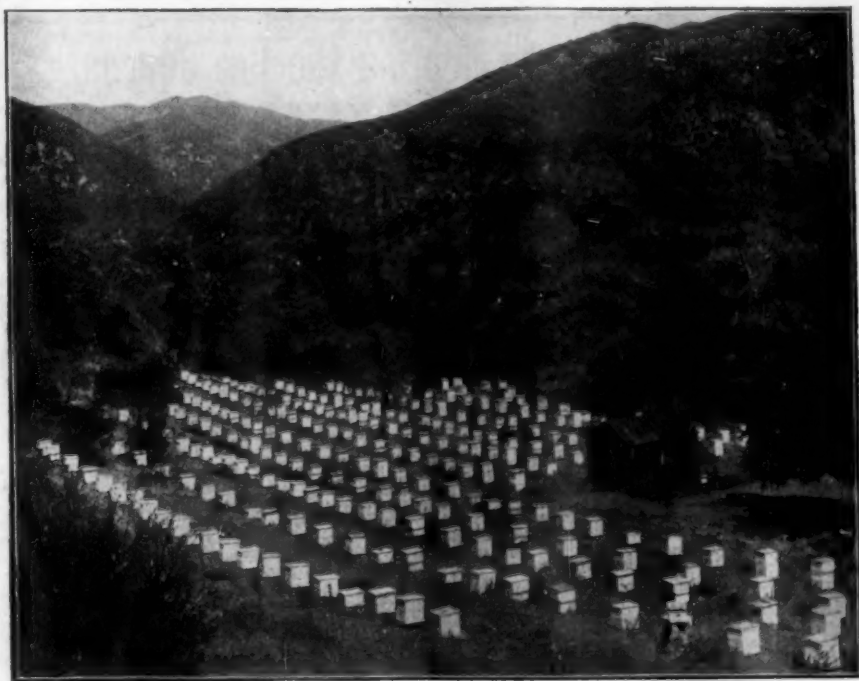
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CHICAGO, ILL., NOV. 12, 1903.

No. 46.

WEEKLY



OUT-APIARY OF GEO. W. BRODBECK, OF LOS ANGELES CO., CALIF.



PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

**GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY**

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EDITOR,

**GEORGE W. YORK.**

DEPT. EDITORS,

DR. C. C. MILLER, E. E. HASTY, EMMA M. WILSON

**IMPORTANT NOTICES.**

**The Subscription Price** of this Journal is \$1.00 a year, in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; all other countries in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year extra for postage. Sample copy free.

**The Wrapper-Label Date** of this paper indicates the end of the month to which your subscription is paid. For instance, "dec03" on your label shows that it is paid to the end of December, 1903.

**Subscription Receipts.**—We do not send a receipt for money sent us to pay subscription, but change the date on your wrapper-label, which shows you that the money has been received and credited.

**Advertising Rates** will be given upon application.

**National Bee-Keepers' Association****Objects of the Association:**

- 1st.—To promote the interests of its members.
- 2d.—To protect and defend its members in their lawful rights.
- 3d.—To enforce laws against the adulteration of honey.

**ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP, \$1.00.**

Send dues to Treasurer.

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If more convenient, Dues may be sent to the Secretary, at the office of the American Bee Journal.

**A Celluloid Queen-Button** is a very pretty thing for a bee-keeper or honey-seller to wear on his coat-lapel. It often serves to introduce the subject of honey, and frequently leads to a sale.



The picture shown herewith is a reproduction of a motto queen-button that we are furnishing to bee-keepers. It has a pin on the underside to fasten it. Price, by mail, 6 cents; two for 10c; or 6 for 25 cents. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.

**Dr. Miller's New Book****Free as a Premium for Sending Two New Subscribers.**

The book contains 328 pages, is bound in handsome cloth, with gold letters and design; it is printed on best book-paper, and illustrated with over 100 beautiful original half-tone pictures, taken by Dr. Miller himself. It is unique in this regard.

The first few pages of the new book are devoted to an interesting biographical sketch of Dr. Miller, telling how he happened to get into bee-keeping. Seventeen years ago he wrote a small book, called "A Year Among the Bees," but that little work has been out of print for a number of years. While some of the matter used in the former book is found in the new one, it all reads like a good new story of successful bee-keeping by one of the masters, and shows in minutest detail just how Dr. Miller does things with bees.

**HOW TO GET A COPY OF DR. MILLER'S****"FORTY YEARS AMONG THE BEES."**

The price of this new book is \$1.00, post-paid; or, if taken with the WEEKLY American Bee Journal for one year, BOTH will be sent for \$1.75.

Or, any present regular subscriber to the American Bee Journal whose subscription is paid in advance, can have a copy of Dr. Miller's new book free as a premium for sending us Two New Subscribers to the Bee Journal for one year with \$2.00. This is a magnificent offer, and should be taken advantage of at once. For many of our readers it is not only an easy way to earn a copy of the book, but at the same time they will be helping to extend the subscription list of the old American Bee Journal, and thus aiding also in spreading the best kind of apicultural information among those who would be successful bee-keepers.

Address all orders to

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,**

144 &amp; 146 E. Erie Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

**Please Mention the Bee Journal when writing Advertisers \*\*\*\*\*****The Novelty Pocket-Knife.**

Your Name and Address on one side—Three Bees on the other side.



[THIS CUT IS THE FULL SIZE OF THE KNIFE.]

Your Name on the Knife.—When ordering, be sure to say just what name and address you wish put on the Knife.

The Novelty Knife is indeed a novelty. The novelty lies in the handle. It is made beautifully of indestructible celluloid, which is as transparent as glass. Underneath the celluloid, on one side of the handle is placed the name and residence of the subscriber, and on the other side pictures of a Queen, Drone, and Worker, as shown here.

The Material entering into this celebrated knife is of the very best quality; the blades are hand-forged out of the very finest English razor-steel, and we warrant every blade. The bolsters are made of German silver, and will never rust or corrode. The rivets are hardened German silver wire; the linings are plate brass; the back springs of Sheffield spring-steel, and the finish of the handle as described above. It will last a last-time, with proper usage.

**Why Own the Novelty Knife?** In case a good knife is lost, the chances are the owner will never recover it; but if the "Novelty" is lost, having name and address of owner, the finder will return it; otherwise to try to destroy the name and address, would destroy the knife. If traveling, and you meet with a serious accident, and are so fortunate as to have one of the "Novelties," your POCKET-KNIFE will serve as an identifier; and in case of death, your relatives will at once be notified of the accident.

How appropriate this knife is for a present! What more lasting memento could a mother give to a son, a wife to a husband, a sister to a brother, or a lady to a gentleman, the knife having the name of the recipient on one side?

The accompanying cut gives a faint idea, but cannot fully convey an exact representation of this beautiful knife, as the "Novelty" must be seen to be appreciated.

**How to Get this Valuable Knife.**—We send it postpaid for \$1.25, or give it as a Premium to the one sending us THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the Bee Journal (with \$3.00.) We will club the Novelty Knife and the Bee Journal for one year, both for \$1.90.

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO.**

Chicago, Ill.

Please allow about two weeks for your knife order to be filled.



# ESTABLISHED IN 1861 AMERICAN THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA BEE JOURNAL

43d YEAR.

CHICAGO, ILL., NOV. 12, 1903.

No. 46.

## Editorial Comments

### Let Your Light Shine.

Bee-keepers read the pages of bee-papers to get light from them. Fortunately, bee-keepers as a class are exceedingly unselfish, and when one of them gets new light upon any point he is not only willing, but anxious, that others should have the same light. There are, however, many who seem in some way to have gotten the idea that unless they are very prominent as bee-keepers, or unless they have made some great discovery, their contributions will not be welcomed. Such is very far from the fact. The most obscure bee-keeper in the land may happen upon some improvement that the veterans will be glad to learn. So don't be afraid to add your light, even if you think it be a very little light. The stars don't refuse to shine because they are not as big as the sun. Tell us of your successes, and even of your failures. No matter how trifling it may be, if you have made a gain by any little improvement in management, let us know about it. It's the little things, when all put together, that help to make successful bee-keeping. Remember that "trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle."

### The Value of Drones.

This is still a matter in which opinions are divided, although the majority probably agree that it is well to suppress their production. There are, however, some who claim that drones are of value aside from the matter of fecundating the queens, it being claimed that they aid in keeping up the heat of the colony. There can be no disputing the fact that drones produce heat, but no one claims that a given weight of drones will produce more heat than the same weight of workers. Yet this seems the sort of reasoning that justifies the presence of drones:

"A pound of drones will produce as much heat as a pound of workers; therefore, a pound of drones to keep up heat in the hive will release a pound of workers to go afield, and the amount of honey stored by this pound of workers will be just so much added to the crop as a gain from the presence of drones."

It seems just a bit strange that men otherwise level-headed should accept such reasoning as conclusive. For a pound of workers in place of the pound of drones would release just as many other workers to go afield, these workers keeping up the heat while doing the work in the hive, and in their turn becoming storers, whereas the drones work neither in the hive nor afield.

### Honey-Exchange Advertising—Marketing Honey.

On Nov. 3rd we received the following, which will be read with interest:

EDITOR AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL:—Notwithstanding the fact that we are very busy helping producers find a market for their honey, packing our bees away for winter, etc., we must take time to say, Bravo, to your remarks regarding honey exchanges or associations, on page 691. We were laboring under the impression that all such were a free lance, and welcome to all the space they could use in our bee-publications. We have often thought that with that advantage, such organizations should be making much more progress than they really are making.

But now, "look a-here," you spoiled it all with that 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent honey article which followed close on the heels of it. The Illinois bee-keeper that got that for his honey had to get it on the market before the trade became posted. Our early sales were at 14 cents, but the large majority of our customers could not get their honey ready for them on account of the factories failing to furnish them shipping-cases in time.

Then we had to drop to 13 cents. At this price we got a considerable sprinkling of our sales filled, some car-lots, etc. But now, where is the market in which any considerable amount can be sold at more than 12 cents spot cash? And that is the only thing that counts now-a-days. We are in close touch with all markets, and ship to them all, and we know of none unless the "case" idea is worked.

Our hobby has been for several years, "Cash at the producer's depot." Counting the vicissitudes attending the shipment, sale, etc., of comb honey, we can not figure out much more than 10 cents for what remains unsold of the crop, unless it is offered in car-lots, which reduces the risk to a minimum, together with the freight and the trouble attending the sale of a car-lot, which is often no more than a 500 or 1000 pound lot.

We believe that the best work we can do is *not* to make honey hard to get, to raise the price, but make it more popular. And we would enjoy being assessed by the National for the purpose of advertising honey. The majority of people must be interested in eating honey before we will see the end of 10-cent honey, no matter how fine.

The honey is excellent this season, and will be a great help in advertising the sale of it for another season.

THOS. C. STANLEY & SON.

We are more than ever of the opinion that the National Bee-keepers' Association should in some way create a fund for the purpose of advertising honey. Such expenditure would aid every producer of honey in the country. Thos. C. Stanley & Son are dealers in honey, and of course they are willing to contribute to such a fund. We believe not only dealers in honey, but bee-keepers as well, would be glad to help swell the fund for such a purpose. All could well afford to do so, we think, for it would likely cause such a popular demand for honey as would increase the price not a little.

We have noticed a glucose concern lately advertising extensively an article of which they say, "Better than honey for less money." Not satisfied with filching the good name of honey, they even go so far as to use a picture of a straw hive with bees flying around it. What a pity that the National is not in position to follow that up with the advertising of the real honey! Were we still in the honey-business, we certainly would try to do something to counteract such evil effect upon the sale of genuine honey. Of course, we would not be financially able to do very much, but we certainly would make the attempt, and do all we could afford to do in that line.

We hope that either the National will take hold of this matter, or that the various honey-producers' associations or exchanges will get together and begin an advertising campaign that will result in such a big demand for genuine bees' honey that the bee-keepers will simply be unable to supply it even at a greatly advanced price. There is no time like the present for such action. We believe it would have a tremendous effect on the call for honey, not only for this year's crop, but for the future crops of honey.

### Room Required for Cellaring Bees.

This is a matter likely to be inquired about at this time of year by those who, for the first time, desire to cellar so many colonies that there may be fears as to sufficient room. Ten cubic feet for each colony has been given as the proper amount of room, and is probably not far out of the way. In the Bee-keepers' Review, R. L. Taylor says it would be well to allow two square feet of floor surface for each colony it is to accommodate at any one time, thus allowing a cellar 20x20

feet to accommodate 200 colonies. In this Mr. Taylor omits an important factor, the height of the cellar. A cellar 20x20 would need to be only 5 feet high to allow 10 cubic feet for each colony. That would be a very low cellar, although 6 feet is not an uncommon height. An additional foot or two in height would, of course, add much to the capacity of the cellar. Mr. Taylor very properly adds:

But it must not be overlooked that colonies are variable quantities. Two hundred colonies at the end of a favorable season might easily equal, in heat-evolving capacity, 400 colonies at the end of a very unfavorable season. The 200 colonies, in such a case, would be likely to overheat a cellar of the size suggested in the absence of extra care.

Still further it should be added that the low temperature of the cellar, and the consequent necessity for keeping it tightly closed, has a bearing on the number of colonies that may be accommodated in a given space. If conditions are such that for days at a time the cellar must be kept tightly closed for fear of its being too cold, then it may be that a larger allowance than 10 cubic feet for each colony would be advisable. On the contrary, toward the southern edge of the region for advisable wintering, or in severer climates, where the cellar is unusually warm by means of a furnace or for other reason, so that a door or window may be kept open generally, there might be no suffering with colonies packed so closely that each one would have considerably less than 10 cubic feet.

### "The Dairy Show."

In London, England, this is the annual occasion of the meeting of bee-men in October, for the purpose of witnessing or participating in the competition for prizes offered on honey and beeswax. Just why honey should appear at a dairy show may not appear on the surface, although butter and honey combine in a very friendly manner on bread, and "milk and honey" is a phrase frequently found in use, dating back to the time when the Israelites were in bondage in Egypt. Later on, the combination of "butter and honey" may be found in the Bible, where it is said, "Butter and honey shall he eat, when he knoweth to refuse the evil, and choose the good." Isaiah 7:15.

### An Argument for Bulk Honey.

This is given by W. W. McNeal, in the American Bee-Keeper, based on the fact, or supposed fact, that section honey is so nice that the public doubts its genuineness. He says:

Chunk honey appeals to the people in general, because it is on a par with their education in things agricultural. It excites both the admiration and the appetite of the lover of honey, and when he has sampled it he is willing to concede the fact that it is "real bees'" honey. If wrapped in a good quality of butter paper the honey is very presentable indeed, and will readily sell in any market.

### Migratory Bee-Keeping.

M. F. Reeve says, in the American Bee-Keeper, that this is practiced by bee-keepers of Philadelphia, Pa. In the fall they move their bees to the open country along the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, and some seasons reap quite a harvest from the acres of goldenrod, asters, heartsease, and smartweed.

### Big Combs.

H. C. Sears, according to his report in Gleanings in Bee-Culture, accompanied by a half-tone illustration, seems to have bees that compete very successfully with *Apis dorsata* in the matter of building large combs. Two of the combs shown are 22 inches wide and 60 inches long! They were in the siding of a building.

### Wax-Moths.

Beginners should be reminded that wax-moths can do no injury in severe cold, and if unused combs are left out where they will freeze during the winter, both larvae and eggs will be destroyed.

But look out for the depredations of mice.

**Why Not Help a Little**—both your neighbor bee-keepers and the old American Bee Journal—by sending to us the names and addresses of such as you may know do not now get this journal? We will be glad to send them sample copies, so that they may become acquainted with the paper, and subscribe for it, thus putting themselves in the line of success with bees. Perhaps you can get them to subscribe, send in their dollars, and secure for your trouble some of the premiums we are constantly offering as rewards for such effort.

## Miscellaneous Items

**The Chicago-Northwestern Convention** on Dec. 2 and 3. Don't forget that. Try to be here. It will be held in the club-room of the Revere House, southeast corner of North Clark and Michigan Streets, Chicago. Rates for room and meals reasonable.

Remember the time—Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 2 and 3.

**Mr. J. L. Strong**, of Page Co., Iowa, one of our advertisers during the queen-rearing season, recently sent several queens on an order from New Zealand, received on account of his advertising in the American Bee Journal. The local paper gave quite a write-up of the event, and also Mr. Strong's growing prominence as a queen-breeder.

**Dr. J. P. H. Brown**, of Richmond Co., Ga., wrote us as follows Nov. 2:

"I am still holding the fort. Enjoy good health. Sleep soundly at night. Relish my plain (nearly vegetarian) grub." Mrs. B. is the only complainer—she frequently has attacks of rheumatism.

"Bees have done moderately well this season. The woodman's ax and the farmer's plowshare are gradually curtailing the area of bee-forage. Bees, in our section, are dependent upon the natural flow, and this is being destroyed."

**Mr. Bingham, the Bee-Smoker Man**, recently sent us one of his latest smokers. It is the "Conqueror" size, but it is more than a conqueror. We used it when preparing our bees for winter, and such a deluge of smoke! Why, we were almost ashamed to turn such a tremendous volume of smoke on the bees. The movable nozzle fits into a sort of cup at the end of the fire-barrel instead of slipping over it, as is the usual form. This new smoker is exceedingly light in weight, and has a wonderfully strong blast. We should call it "Bingham's Best." It beats anything we have tried in bee-smokers.

**Mr. Geo. W. Brodbeck**, of Los Angeles Co., Calif., writing us Oct. 27, said:

"One of my out-apiaries at Santa Monica had a narrow escape from fire several days ago, but the precaution I had taken in having the brush removed from the near surroundings saved the apiary. As it was, it burned all around it, destroying 200 tons of hay just adjoining. Several reports have come in recently of loss of apiaries by these mountain fires, which often prevail during the dry season."

Mr. Brodbeck was very fortunate in his escape. A mountain fire, in such a dry time as they have out there, would be a pretty wild and direful affair.

**General Manager France** is a busy man now. He is getting out an elaborate report relative to the work of the Association during the past year. The large increase of membership (500) since he took hold of it is substantial encouragement and a splendid indorsement. Mr. France has several cases of adulteration on hand, and it certainly will not be his fault if he does not strike consternation in some quarters. The Association is doing splendidly, but it can do a great deal better if it has the moral support and dollars of more men who are interested in its welfare. Bee-suits of various kinds are becoming more frequent again; and if those of you who read this are not members before an action is begun against you, you can expect no aid by joining the Association after you get into trouble. The Association is a sort of life insurance, and the small fee or premium of \$1.00 entitles you to protection for a whole year, to say nothing of the other benefits you will get.—Gleanings in Bee-Culture.

**Once Late in 20 Years.**—A Stray Straw in Gleanings in Bee-Culture for Nov. 1, reads thus:

"The American Bee Journal for Oct. 15 was mailed two days behind time, the first time that paper was late for 20 years! A printers' strike made the delay. The 'Old Reliable' has been so regular that you could tell the day of the week by its arrival. George W. doesn't intend to have it late for another 20 years."

Editor Root then added this comment:

"The record up to the time of the strike was remarkable. Mr. York and his predecessor during the time are to be congratulated. May the 'Old Reliable' continue to break the record for another 20 years."

Our thanks are due, and hereby tendered, for the kind words and wishes expressed in the foregoing. We hope it will indeed be 20 years before the old American Bee Journal need be late again.



## Convention Proceedings

### THE LOS ANGELES CONVENTION.

Report of the Proceedings of the 34th Annual Meeting of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, Held at Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 18, 19 and 20, 1903.

(Continued from page 711.)

#### REMINISCENCES OF BEE-KEEPING AND BEE-KEEPERS IN THE EARLY DAYS.

J. G. Corey—After listening to the remarks of Mr. Harbison and Mr. Root, I do not know that I will be able to say anything that will interest you, but inasmuch as I am called on, I will give you the benefit of some of my early experiences in bee-keeping.

To begin at the beginning, where a man first becomes interested in the pursuit, would be to go back to the year 1836. We moved up from the center of the State of Illinois, near the line of the present Illinois Central Railroad. We did not make as good time as they make now, and we were two or three months going up that 200 miles. We landed on the east side of the river, a few miles below Rock Island, and they met us with the ferry boat and ferried us across Rock River. The boat was built by hewing down trees and hewing out the timber.

We continued our journey, my father not being satisfied with that country, and we located in Stephenson county, 14 miles north of Freeport, near the northern line of the State of Illinois. We arrived there, I think, about the middle of May, and after building a little cabin, the man that drove our team commenced cutting down the trees in the grove, and splitting up rails to fence our farm. In doing so, he very often came across bee-trees and marked them, and the mark was respected; and in the fall, when our pork-barrel was empty, we filled it up on chunk honey. We then had enough bee-trees for filling our pork-barrel of some 300 or 400 pounds. We cut them down below the entrance and above, and set them down on the south side of the fence. We fenced our dooryard in, and I was installed as bee-keeper, to watch those bees when they swarmed, and assist about hiving them. We made our hives out of sections of the basswood or linden tree, and called them "gums." We bored holes in them, and put cross-sticks in them, and split up lumber to make the tops, and sawed little notches for the bees to fly out. That was the primitive apiary in Stephenson county. I became interested in bees by watching these bees. Then, afterwards, I assisted a man by the name of Rowe, about 5 or 6 miles from us. He was a Pennsylvania German, who had been a bee-keeper in that primitive style. He maintained that no man could keep 100 colonies of bees. He said he had 99 once, but when he counted them over, some of them had decamped, and he had but 99 still, and he did not believe a man could keep 100 colonies.

Soon after that a pamphlet fell into my hands, which seemed to have been written by a man who was a little bit "light in the upper story." He claimed to have invented a bee-bellows which would keep the bees in; the bees would fly out, and all you had to do was to go in there and get out wagon-loads of honey. Not knowing, of course, whether that was so or not, it served to increase my interest in bee-keeping.

I had no opportunity to gratify my desires in that direction until 1859. I was then high up in Plumas county; the altitude is something a little less than 4000 feet above the sea-level. I picked up a paper and read an account of the invention of a movable-frame hive by Mr. Langstroth, and a review of his book. I soon obtained a copy of his book, and it cost me \$4.00 or \$5.00. I think it cost me \$1.00 express from San Francisco up. I read that book with a great deal of attention and care.

In December (I was then acting as County Treasurer of Plumas county), I went to Sacramento to settle with the State Treasurer. Of course, as I had become interested in bees, I was told of Mr. Harbison. I went out to his place,

but did not find him at home. I was told that a colony of bees would cost me something like \$200 to \$250. But that didn't make an difference.

After that I went down to San Francisco to have some books made for the county. As the facilities for book-binding were not very perfect, it took two or three weeks to get the books made up. Meantime I was looking around for bees. I picked up a paper and found an auction notice of some bees that had come across the Isthmus of Panama, and the owner had left them in the hands of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, and they were to be sold for the charges. I looked them over, and when they were put up for sale I bid in two colonies at \$35 apiece. When the auction was over a man came to me and told me he lived in Oakland, and that he had been buying some bees that had come across the Isthmus of Panama; that he had transferred them and built them up, and they were in good shape. He asked me what I proposed to do with them. He said, "You ship them over to Oakland, and we will see what there is to them." Well, I did so, and we found they were very weak, but both had queens.

He made a proposition to sell me a box about 12 inches square, with the combs fastened in so they would not move. The box was made of cracker-box lumber about  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch thick. It suited my notion on account of high altitude and heavy transportation. So I made a bargain with him, and paid him "boot money," and let him have mine at \$35 and took his colony at \$100.

I took that colony up on the steamer, and when we got to Marysville, a man told me the country was getting full of bees, and he didn't see why I wanted to pay such a price. He said there was a man named Kennedy out there who had, I think, 65 colonies. Perhaps he had divided or subdivided them until they did not seem very strong. But they were working very nicely. However, I took my colony on the stage, and went up to Bidwell's Bar. I owned an interest in a saddle-train connected with the Feather River Express. Our facilities for transportation were rather imperfect, and we went up to the nearest place called Buck Eye Ranch, and from there over, and the mountain was covered with a great deal of snow, in some places 25 to 30 feet deep. My partner was there with me, and we got ourselves across the mountains. I had my colony of bees, and he had some express matters.

I took along some honey, and mixed that up and dashed in a little honey once in awhile, and let the colony rest on a window-sill where the bees could fly out into the yard. The choke-cherries soon blossomed there, I think about the latter part of February or the first of March. My bees built up very rapidly, and on June 6, 1860, my first swarm came out. Court was then in session. They flew out and up on a pine tree, and the man who went after them said the tree was 95 feet high, and he charged me \$5.00! He tied a cord around his waist, as he would lower a body on a rope. He would cut the limbs away below and let himself down. When court adjourned, we came out and saw this colony of bees hived. Then, having read Langstroth a little, I made a sub-division of this colony, and at the end of the season I had six colonies of bees in good shape. I was offered \$1.00 a pound for honey very often, but I wanted to build up the bees.

Soon after that I received notice of my father's death. I sold my six colonies of bees for \$600. The man is living there in that country now. It is said that bee-keepers are quite long-lived, but many of us are getting so old that we are not able to do very much in the business.

I located in Ventura county in 1874, and bought a half interest in about 100 colonies of bees, hived in Langstroth hives. We did not have any foundation then. He did not know what he could do, though. I bought a half interest in them, and paid him at the rate of \$8.00 a colony for them. I transferred them in the spring of 1875. I gathered up bees around there. Then I went to San Francisco on business and tried to get some of the Harbison section-boxes. They told me Mr. Harbison had moved to San Diego, and all he had were down there. But I found a man named Weatherby who made me some section-boxes, which he called the "Weatherby Modification," but they were virtually the Harbison section-boxes. I bought of him section-boxes and packing-cases, and produced 12 tons of honey in the Harbison boxes, and 8 tons of extracted honey. My extracted honey sold for 10 cents, and comb honey at 18 cents. I still own some bees there.

My success has been variable, sometimes very good, and at other times not so good. We have had a series of poor years, but still we stick to it, and the old bee-keepers, somehow or another, can not entirely shake it off so as to

get rid of the bees. The bees seem to stick by them. Perhaps if we did get out of it entirely a colony would come along and alight on our trees, and we would have to have them anyway. My neighbors come in to buy of me every few days during the season. They come down and are willing to give me a half dollar, or a dollar, for an old rejected hive, and so I sell them. I do not know that it would be possible or desirable to do so, to get rid of the bees.

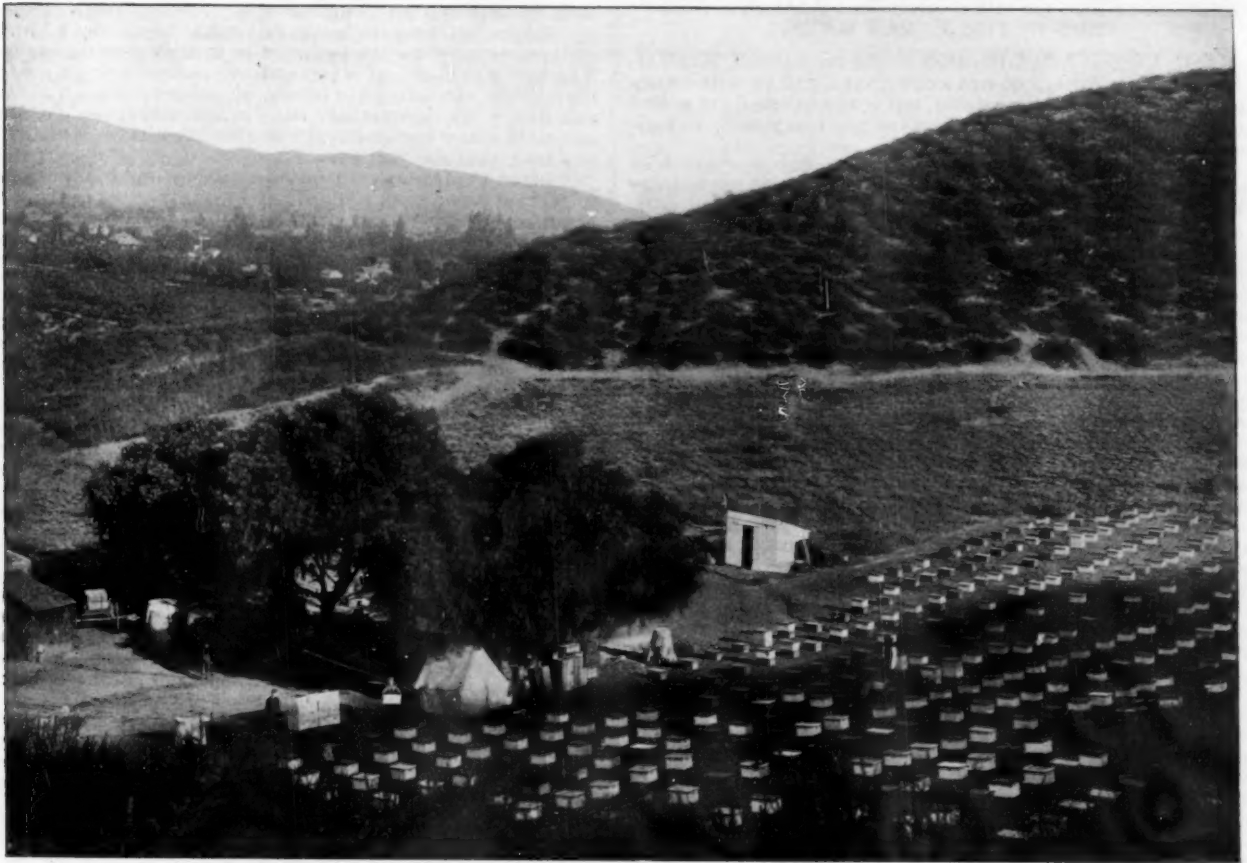
— My acquaintance with bee-keepers has been mostly through the bee-papers. I have been a very close reader of them all these years. I have the first copy of *Gleanings* ever issued, and the first copy of the *Bee Journal* that Mr. Wagner published. I have barrels and barrels of them, and my successors may some time read them. I have kept them very carefully.

I have attended a good many bee-keepers' meetings, and I believe I have joined about all of them. I have found

National Bee-Keepers' Association, beg to submit to this assembly the following :

Believing that it is the sense of all large producers of honey and local associations now organized in the West, as well as many smaller holders, that we, as members of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, use every available means afforded us to create a National Honey-Producers' Association upon a strictly commercial basis, for the handling of our product, that we may realize to ourselves, as producers, the full value of said product; and

WHEREAS, The Colorado Honey-Producers' Association and the California National Honey-Producers' Association, as well as many other smaller associations, are well on the road to success, that we encourage them in their good work. And that we recognize in the name and the formation of the California National Honey-Producers' Association the existence of the National Honey-Producers' Association,



APIARY OF W. J. MCCARROLL, OF LOS ANGELES CO., CALIF.

(Note the Extracting Tent, "Pipe Line," and Storage-Tank in the shade of the pepper-trees. The growth on the opposite hill is mostly black sage.)

it of benefit socially, and in getting items of people engaged in the pursuit. I never expected to be permitted to meet the men I have met here, whom I have been reading after so carefully for so many years, but I have finally met them. Perhaps the next time the National meets here at Los Angeles you may not see me here; but at the same time there will be some one, perhaps, to take my place.

I thank you very kindly.

Mr. Hyde spoke briefly, giving some reasons why, in his opinion, the meeting should be held in San Antonio next year.

Dr. Miller moved an adjournment, but the chairman called for the report of the committee on Honey-Producers' Association, and the motion was withdrawn. Thereupon Mr. F. E. Brown reported as follows :

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL HONEY-PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION.

We, the committee, appointed by the National Bee-Keepers' Association at the Denver convention, for the purpose of drafting plans for the commercial part of the

upon the conditions that their by-laws be amended to cover the necessary requirements for the broadening out and the uniting of other associations.

And we further recommend that the chairman appoint a committee of seven to draft plans by which this might be done; and when their report is submitted and accepted by this Association, as well as the California National Producers' Association, then it will become fully recognized as the commercial part of this Association, or the National Honey-Producers' Association.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, }  
O. L. HERSHISER, } Com.  
F. E. BROWN, }

The chairman appointed the committee as follows : F. E. Brown, chairman; E. S. Lovesy, Herman Rauchfuss, H. H. Hyde, J. P. Ivy, C. P. Dadant, O. L. Hershiser.

A motion was carried that the report be approved.

Dr. Miller asked that five minutes be given to the Texas matter.

Judge Pascal, of San Antonio, was then introduced to



the convention, and in a somewhat lengthy speech invited the convention to that place next year.

The meeting then adjourned until Thursday morning.

(Continued next week.)

## Contributed Articles

### Prevention of Increase—Criticism Explained.

BY ADRIAN GETAZ.

**I** DON'T think any of my past contributions have received as many comments as the one on page 407.

NORTH VERSUS SOUTH.

One first cause of misunderstanding is often the difference of "locality." In the Northern States, generally, the honey-flow (when there is any) opens suddenly, is very heavy, comparatively, and lasts, without interruption, perhaps about six weeks, as a general rule.

In the South, the conditions are altogether different. There is no continuous honey-flow as in the North.

There is a long-drawn honey season, during which the flow comes very irregularly—"by jerks," to use one of Rambler's expressions. That is, a few days of tolerably good flow, then a slack, then a week or two of flow, then, perhaps, a total interruption, and so on throughout the whole "honey season."

It is easy to understand that the methods of management must necessarily be different in two sections of the country. In the North it will do to build up the colonies as rapidly as possible early in the spring, and then let the brood-rearing diminish in order to increase the surplus. But in the South we must not only build up early, but maintain the full strength of the colonies during several months. This requires two conditions:

1. A large brood-nest, so the queen should be able to lay at her full capacity. As to what constitutes a large brood-nest, I found the size advised by the Dadants the best—10 Quinby frames.

2. No swarming, neither natural nor otherwise. The honey-flow, or rather the "jerks" that constitutes our honey season, are (except now and then) not strong enough to furnish anything like a surplus and rebuild a brood-nest. It is one or the other. Please bear in mind, that no swarming thus understood, means no increase, that it means keeping the bees, brood and combs together throughout the whole season. The mere issuing of the swarm is only a detail, as the swarm can be returned.

REMOVING THE BROOD.

The prevention of swarming thus understood, is what gave me the most trouble. I spent some five or six years in experiments. One of those were mentioned in my contribution of June 25, and consisted in taking out all the brood, putting it in another hive, and returning it after five or six days (cutting out the queen-cells, of course.) I also stated that the process was a success as far as swarming was concerned, but was objectionable, chiefly, by requiring an extra set of hives to hold the brood, and from the fact that the bees, during these few days, worked too much in the brood-nest and too little in the sections. One of my critics misunderstood me completely. He thought that by preventing I meant simply preventing the issuing of the swarm, and innocently remarked that the extra hives would be needed for natural swarms anyway. But that is not what I was after. What I wanted was, as stated in the beginning of this article, prevention of increase; keeping bees and brood together.

As to the building of too much comb in the brood-nest while the brood was out, another critic said I ought to have put on a super from another hive where bees were already at work. That's all right as far as it goes. But as a matter of fact, all the colonies thus treated were already well at work in the sections.

MODERATE INCREASE.

Another plan is to take out a comb every week or so and replace it with a comb of foundation. The combs taken

out can be used to form new colonies, or reinforce whatever weak ones may be in the apiary. The object is to provide room for the queen to lay. As long as there is plenty of young brood to feed, the nurse-bees will not undertake to rear queens.

The advisability of putting in a comb of foundation rather than an all-ready-built comb has been questioned. Let me say here, that I am writing exclusively from the comb-honey producer's standpoint. For an extracted-honey producer the problem is an easy one. All he has to do is to give enough empty combs to accommodate the brood and all honey brought in. If he gets in a pinch, he can extract some of the combs already full.

But the comb-honey producer is confronted by entirely different conditions. The empty combs are, by no means, plentiful. I have but six now, and would not have a single one if one of my colonies had not died last winter.

But a built comb will not do, anyway. Let us study the "conditions." When the flow comes the brood-nest is already full, or will be in a very few days. The secretion of wax and the building of comb in the sections are not started yet, so there is no room, or but very little, in the sections to put the honey in. Yet it is coming all the day. Having no other place the bees put it in the brood-nest as fast as the matured brood emerges, and crowd the queen out. Eventually, swarming follows if the apiarist does not remedy that state of affairs.

Now, suppose we give an empty comb. There is only one queen to lay eggs. There are thousands of bees ready to fill that comb with honey, and they will do it.

But give a frame of foundation and the "conditions" will be different. In the first place, it will take the bees some time to draw the foundation. Then, as soon as the cells are drawn, the queen can lay in them, while they can not hold honey until they are about an eighth of an inch longer. These two conditions enable the queen to follow the workers and lay as fast as the cells are ready. Result: a solid comb of brood.

Somebody said that a frame of foundation, or a fresh comb, prevents the queen from laying further, acting as a division-board. There is nothing in it. Queens are constantly passing from one comb to another, and when they do stop at a fresh comb it is because they have all the room they need on the side where they are.

One of the critics says that that plan involves too much work, and he prefers "shaking." Perhaps it does; I don't know. But, by the above plan, 2 or 3 combs are usually all that it would be necessary to take out. That is less work than shaking 8 or 10. It may be objected to, that these 2 or 3 combs are to be taken out at different times, and would necessitate opening the hives 2 or 3 times instead of once. That is true, but it is to be done at a time of the year when the hives have to be opened to see if the bees are ready for the supers; put on the first super, and later on the second. So, after all, the plan can be carried out with but little extra work.

"SHOOK" SWARMS.

Shall we "shook" or not? No, in my opinion, not in the South, and I believe not in the North, either. But don't misunderstand me again, and think I am advising natural swarming. I want to keep the bees, brood, and combs together. It has been said repeatedly, that by placing the old hive near, or above the swarm, or by shaking a second time, nearly all the bees can be secured in the swarm. But that's not all. The brood-nest has to be rebuilt. Did those who argue in favor of shaking, ever stop to think that a brood-nest of only 8 Langstroth frames contains enough wax to fill 64 sections? Would not 64 full sections be preferable to a new brood-nest, when the old one will do just as well?

CAGING QUEENS.

After trying everything in sight, and almost everything out of sight, so to speak, I came to the conclusion that caging the queens for 8 days, or requeening, are the only ways really practical. Both methods have their advantages and disadvantages. Requeening requires more work and more attention. Besides, some queens fail to mate, or are lost some way or other. On the other hand, a young queen will, in some way that I can not understand, induce the bees to carry the honey out of the brood-nest into the sections far better than an old one.

In my locality there is (with proper management) but little swarming, owing to cold spells of weather that come now and then, even until the middle of May or later. Only about 10 swarms out of every hundred colonies is the average percentage.

To manipulate 100 colonies in order to prevent 10 swarms

would be too much work. Furthermore, the 90 colonies, which would not have swarmed, will do better if left undisturbed.

So I let them swarm, if they want to, and treat only those that do swarm. Using queen-traps, I have no chasing of swarms to do (except in some occasional cases), and no queens to hunt, since I get them in traps. But if I had a large number of swarms to attend to, I would prefer caging, by a long way, and do whatever requeening I might need after the honey season. And if anything like a large portion of my colonies were to swarm, I would certainly forestall them, and cage throughout the whole apiary at the proper time to be effective.

There is a misprint in my contribution on page 407. The last part of the second paragraph in the second column should read: There must be a forced interruption of some sort or other to destroy the swarming fever, or, rather, queen-cell-building fever. Knox Co., Tenn.

## Our Bee-Keeping Sisters

Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

### Tomatoes and Honey—Origin of Propolis.

I have recently discovered a new use for honey, and hasten to place the recipe before the bee-keeping sisters:

Slice tomatoes, add a little honey to each slice. Try it and report.

We are amateurs as yet in beedom, but have already established some rules. One is, to be sure we have a plentiful supply of honey for our own use before selling any. Another is, that whoever gets a sting is entitled to an extra pound of honey to eat. One member of the family fears the bees, so does not go near them, and, consequently, does not get stung; but being a kind, sympathetic chap, offers to share the sting by eating half the honey.

Query: Can you explain how the bees make propolis? and what from?

ALICE M. HOUSE.

Oneida Co., N. Y.

They gather propolis from the gums to be found on the buds and branches of many trees. They may also often be seen collecting and packing upon their legs propolis that they find about the apiary on old frames, etc.

### Best Size of Hive for Women.

What size of hive is best for women, the 8 frame or the 10 frame?

There are some advantages in having a large hive. There is always abundance of room for stores, and you need not worry about the bees starving in winter. That scores one for the 10-frame, and one against the 8-frame hive, for there is always a little danger if you have only 8 frames, and a very prolific queen, that she may keep the frames so filled with brood late in the season that the honey will be mostly put into the sections, and when those are taken off in the fall it may leave the colony short of stores; so we will have to admit that the 8-frame hive will need careful watching on this point.

Then in reference to swarming: There will certainly be less tendency towards swarming with the 10-frame than with the 8-frame. That is the second item in favor of the 10-frame hive, and really those are the only two items that I can think of in its favor and against the smaller hive.

But with proper management we can use 8-frame hives without much trouble from starving or swarming, and they are oh! so much lighter and more pleasant to handle than the heavier hives. Just in the matter of supers alone it makes so much difference. Take, for instance, a super that fits an 8-frame hive holding 24 sections. When these sections are filled with honey, and the super also filled with bees, it is about all the average woman cares to lift, especially if she has to lift them nearly, if not quite, all day long. We will say that each colony will average 3 supers apiece during the honey harvest. Every time you open a colony those supers have to be lifted off and then on again, unless some of them are ready to come off for good—quite a

bit of lifting to do if you go through 50 or more colonies in a day.

Now, suppose we have to lift supers that fit a 10-frame hive; won't it be more than the average woman can do? It seems to me that this one item will bar out the 10-frame hive as far as women are concerned.

There are other things to be considered, such as hauling bees to out-apiaries, carrying them into the cellar, etc. Of course, it is possible to hire these things done, so I don't think they count so much as the things that have to be done every day.

Some one will say, "But you can have larger colonies with 10-frames than with 8, and it is the large colonies that give us the honey." It is true that the strong colonies give us the honey, but can we not have just as strong colonies with the smaller hives? "No," you say, "a good queen will fill more than an 8-frame hive." Of course she will, and for that matter more than a 10-frame hive, and if we are to be limited to a single story the 10-frame hive will, in many cases, be too small. But there is no law against using two stories, and I have known an extra queen to fill fairly well two stories of 8 frames each. That's for the early part of the season, before the harvest, and for that time 16 frames will, in many cases, be better than 10 frames, or than 20 frames.

When the time of harvest comes, the queen will need less room, and will get along very well with 8 frames. If we are working for comb honey we want the honey to go into the sections. We don't want the bees to have much room to store in the brood-frames, and even if there were no advantage in the lighter handling, it is likely we can get more section honey by having only 8 frames during the harvest.

For extracted honey the room needed can be gauged by the number of stories given.

But it should be said that any one who is not willing to give the proper attention, so that there shall be no danger from starving, will do well to use the larger hive.

## Hasty's Afterthoughts

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.  
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

### UNPROFITABLE COLONIES—BEE-HIVE EXPERIENCE.

Sister Morgan found a colony that has its duplicates in many places—no good to anybody, but getting along themselves nicely left entirely alone. Temptation to call them a worthless strain of bees; but in most of these cases we may presume the bees, queen included, just as good as the average. Often they lack any really convenient place to build, and that prevents any surplus. I remember how I used to keep bees when I was in box-hive heathenism, and I can almost wonder that they ever mounted to the tops of my great empty boxes and commenced building there. Then there's the too-big hive—full of comb, and with lots of surplus honey in the comb nearly every fall; but no one has the enterprise to break in and get it. Page 617.

### A BLIND BEE-SISTER'S CHEERFUL LETTER.

The letter of the blind bee-sister sounds in its very cheerfulness and matter-of-factness pathetic. Sitting there under the trees and putting frame by frame and hive by hive in order. Curious that the last two hives of a great lot, supposedly all dead, proved to have bees enough in to be salvageable—and to make them into eight good colonies in one season was famous work. Page 617.

### CARNIOLANS AND ADELS.

Isn't it Carniolans instead of Italians that the Adels were to start with, Dr. Miller? Unselected bees brought from Carniola are of two different types, if I have the right of it, although the two types are pretty thoroughly mixed. There is the steel-gray type, and the type which is more or less yellow-banded. Pretty much everybody decided for the steel-grays, and worked to eliminate the stripes. Mr. Alley, on the contrary, built up a real nice strain of striped fellows. 'Spects he doesn't care whether you call 'em Italians or not, so as you buy 'em. Page 619.



## NO DANGER YET FROM THAT NEW SWEET.

Saccharine was a reality, but it has not done all that was anticipated for it a few years ago. So about this wonderful South American plant, perchance. It's sweet can hardly be a sugar (providing the tales told of it are anything more than yarns), and a sweet chemical not a sugar at all would rather be a competitor of saccharine. Of course, it *might* prove much cheaper, better flavored, and less open to medical suspicion than saccharine. Hardly affect honey much unless it is very delicious, indeed. Page 627.

## MAX JENNEY WAS ALL RIGHT.

A railroad man that is not trying to be a Trappist monk in the matter of spoken words, deserves the celebration you give him. Honors to Max Jenney! Even possible that if the train had come to a sudden and unexpected stop he would have told you why it was, if he could. Page 628.

## THE "NATIONAL" IN CALIFORNIA'S ASSOCIATION.

The Californians got out nicely when blamed for the "National" in the title of a local honey organization—invitation to all similar organizations to couple on and made it national. Page 630.

## THE REAL FUN IN LIFE.

Big contract Prof. Cook blithely essays when he says, "We have to convert the whole country." He also gets in much of true philosophy, true Christianity, and true how to be happy in this life when he says, "The real fun in life is getting under a big load and raising it—under a great problem and then make it move." Page 630.

## MORAL PRINCIPLES THAT ENDURE.

Noble sentence of Mr. Abbott's, anent increased profits, decreased efforts—and renunciation of personal conscience. "There are high moral principles that lived before these things were, and they will live after these things are gone."

Honey is indeed one of the last things to be forced up artificially—or near enough that, that many sensible bee-folks feel shaky. Still, I think we should preserve the old maxim, Do not evil that good may come. When all things have their sales combinations, and all go up, up, up, responsively and endlessly, some now and some next opportunity, it can only result in a general crash of some sort. Earth, and not moon, is where we belong. The further we get from terra-firma the more we put ourselves in the power of even a gentle financial gale. Make way for the *universal*—power of some sort—that adjusts *relatively* all prices, and says first of every product, What *ought* this to be sold for? Bureau at Washington, I think—with power to enforce. Page 630.

## Dr. Miller's Answers

Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal, or to Dr. C. C. Miller, Marengo, Ill.

### Swarming—Rearing Queens for Italianizing—Smoking Bees.

1. Would it be a good plan to place a colony that had just sent out a prime swarm in the place of one that was about ready to swarm, if I wish to keep down increase?
2. Would trapping off the drones make any considerable difference with the amount of surplus honey?
3. Should I attempt to rear Italian queens to change my stock at home, or buy enough? Can it be done with only one queen as a start?
4. What effect would a great deal of smoke have upon bees that are very cross?
5. Would smoke enough make them docile? NEW YORK.

ANSWERS.—1. No; it will increase the swarming. When you put a colony that has just swarmed in place of another about to swarm, you will have a swarm just as soon as the first virgin is ready for swarming, and the colony that you moved will probably be ready for swarming two or three weeks later.

2. The drones, no doubt, eat a considerable amount, and trapping them would make just so much more surplus. You would still be out as much surplus as the amount of honey necessary to rear the drone-brood; so it would be better to allow little or no drone-comb in the hive, and then you wouldn't need to kill off the drones.

3. Please make up your mind at the start that you can't change to

Italians and keep nothing else if other bees are all around you, even if they're two miles away. Yes, with one queen as a start you can manage very well, getting a new queen each year, if necessary.

4. I have seen them driven entirely out of the hive by too much smoke.

5. No, it may make them give up for the time, but their dispositions would remain the same. Some report that with certain kinds of bees heavy smoking only makes them worse.

### Producing Section Honey Over Deep Frames.

You say in your book that comb honey can be produced over Langstroth frames as successfully as over shallower frames. I have only Dadant-Blatt brood-frames in my hives, and these frames are still deeper than the Langstroth. I would like to produce over these frames section honey as well. Is that possible? There is room in my hives for 13 brood-frames, but in reality only 9 are used, with 4 dummies (2 on each side).

GERMANY.

ANSWER.—I'm not sure. I do not now recall the exact depth of the Dadant-Blatt frame, but I think you could produce section-honey over them with fairly good success. But you can not successfully use a super the full size of your hive unless the hive be filled with frames, for the bees will not do good work in sections at the sides over the dummies. Your supers must be only large enough to cover the 9 frames. If, however, you want to have the super the full size of the hive, you might try having the four dummies between the frames instead of at the sides, putting a dummy between the 2d and 3d frames, another between the 4th and 5th, then between 6th and 7th, and between the 8th and 9th. You will find that a dummy between the frames will make less trouble than you might imagine. It is barely possible that conditions in Germany may make a difference, but I hardly think so.

### Questions on Bee-Management.

I am quite an enthusiast on the subject of bees, and am trying to learn all the different branches by detail. I carefully read all the text-books—some things I don't understand, and if Dr. Miller will get his "One Year Among the Bees" before him while I ask a few questions, he will better comprehend my wants. Now, Doctor, turn to page 75, line 37 (last line)—

1. In working this change do I understand that there is a queen below and a honey-board between, or what keeps the queens apart?
2. Page 76, line 36. Do you mean the parent or the young swarm?
3. Page 77, line 21. What is meant by incipient queen-cells in this case?
4. Page 79, line 1. What is meant by a swarming colony in this instance?
5. Page 79, lines 17-18. Is there anything between the nuclei and colony below to prevent killing each other?
6. Page 81, line 2. Why did you give young brood if the queen was there?
7. Page 81, line 18. Placed frames, bees and all in a hive—what is to prevent killing in this case?
8. Page 81, line 24. What is meant by spreading the brood of these young colonies? What do you mean by saying also, on lines 25 and 26, they can be made to rear brood faster than if left to themselves?
9. Give the appearance of brood up to the time it becomes too old for queen-rearing.
10. Page 83, line 12. What paraphernalia for filling combs?
11. Page 86, line 3. When you unite two or more weak colonies in the fall, do they fight and kill each other, and what do you do with the queens?
12. In breaking up nuclei, generally in the fall, what is done with the queens?
13. Is it best to kill the escort bees in introducing queens, or will they interfere with the success in anyway?
14. Don't some colonies leave old queen-cells that have been once used, on their combs, or should all trace of them be removed after using them—by the bees?
15. What is meant by a single bee running around on the entrance-board, shaking itself, and cutting up as if for amusement of other bees?
16. Describe how a Porter bee-escape should be made—dimensions of material, etc., as mine, made the only way I could think of, failed.
17. It is frequently that when a colony swarms it is placed near the parent hive, and in six or eight days the latter is removed to a new stand and the young swarm occupies the old stand. Why not move the old colony away as soon as hived? Why wait six or eight days?
18. I have a colony in good condition every way, with an Italian queen, lately introduced, in which I see the bees are dragging out young brood, mostly drone-brood, I think, but some worker-brood. They have been fed, and have plenty of honey.
19. I am anxious to rear all the queens I can from 5 colonies I have Italianized with queens; these 5 colonies will be 100 yards at right angles from the main apiary, with some large trees and dwelling-house between them, with the natural flight of the apiary drones due east, and the 5 hives of Italian bees facing south. Will these 5 colonies of Italians furnish drones pure to mate with the young queens? and will the young queens be pure-blood if they mate with the drones of these Italian colonies?
20. In having two or more after-swarms in one hive, does either swarm ever come out with its queen and desert the others, or would they all go if any went?
21. I read of bee-men who speak of adding or changing supers on hives with bees and all. What prevents fighting?

Now, Doctor, this may seem quite a long list of questions to be

asked, but you invite the subscribers of the American Bee Journal to ask, and I have accepted the invitation. I am just crazy to learn all I can about bees, and am taking up the work one subject at a time, and am now on queen-rearing and introducing. MISSISSIPPI.

ANSWERS.—Allow me to premise that the book, "A Year Among the Bees," was written by a man who didn't know all about bees, and I wouldn't approve all the things he recommends. Between you and me, I don't count that an up-to-date book. Another book, "Forty Years Among the Bees," is not quite so bad.

1. In the case you ask about, the author is telling that he keeps the hive containing his breeding queen on top of another hive, or over the super of another colony, moving it occasionally to a new place, thus weakening it by making it lose its flying force at each change. Of course, there must be no connection between the upper and lower hives whatever; the bottom-board of the upper hive stands on the cover of the lower hive. Instead of that plan, I prefer to keep my best queen in a nucleus standing permanently in its own place, drawing from it brood and bees if at any time it gets too strong.

2. A colony has swarmed, and the queen being clipped the swarm has returned. The queen is taken away from this colony, as well as all of its eggs and unsealed brood, so it will start queen-cells from the eggs or brood given.

3. Incipient queen-cells are those that are started but not very far advanced, as when started only a day or two.

4. The bees of a swarming colony are recommended as being good bees from which to start nuclei, because they will stay where they are put. A swarming colony is any colony in the humor of swarming, and in the present instance more particularly one that has swarmed and returned, because of having a clipped queen.

5. Yes, if a nucleus is set on top of another colony, the nucleus has its own bottom-board, so there is no communication with the hive below.

6. It is a common and a good practice to give a frame of young brood to a colony or a nucleus having a virgin queen. This helps to keep up the strength of the nucleus; it is supposed to have a stimulating effect in starting the young queen to laying, and, if one finds no queen-cells started on this young brood on a future visit, one can feel pretty sure the queen is still there.

7. When the frame of brood on which a queen is found is taken with its adhering bees from a nucleus and given to a queenless colony, the chances for friendly reception are better than if the queen were given alone, because the queen is not disturbed as when caught, and consequently does not act in a frightened manner; moreover, she is surrounded by a strong guard of her own bees to protect her.

8. By spreading brood is meant moving two frames of brood apart and putting between them a comb containing no eggs or brood. The queen will lay in this inserted comb very promptly, and thus the colonies will rear brood faster than if left to themselves—that is, faster than they would if the brood had not been spread. This refers to

building up nuclei into full colonies in hot weather, when there is no danger of chilling the brood by spreading it.

9. It appears just the same as it does immediately after becoming too old, only it is smaller. You can learn about the size of brood by taking eggs that you know were laid on a certain date, and then watching their size at different stages. A larva is too old for queen-rearing after three days old, and it is probably a good deal better when only a day or two old, for I find that when allowed their choice bees select for queen-rearing larvae only a day or two old. The safe way is to use the smallest larvae you can find.

10. The paraphernalia described in spring management at page 22. But it is a mussy job to fill combs with syrup for feeding, and I'd much rather have a Miller feeder.

11. Turn to page 82, and you will see that one of the queens is removed two or three days before uniting. Generally, there is no fighting.

12. Generally part of the nuclei are queenless, so there are no queens to dispose of.

13. I don't know. It is more convenient to leave the escort bees with a queen, but it may be safer to have them out of the way. Then there is the remote chance of introducing foul brood by means of the escort bees.

14. In any hive, where queens have been reared, you are likely to find the remains of queen-cells—called cell-cups—perhaps a quarter of an inch deep.

15. I don't know.

16. I don't think I could give instruction sufficiently clear to enable you to make a Porter escape, and if you had the instruction it would be cheaper for you to buy one. Besides, you might be prosecuted for making and using a patented article.

17. In about 8 days after the first swarm, under ordinary circumstances, a second swarm may issue with a young queen. If the hive is moved a day or two before this, the colony is depleted of its field-bees (which go to the old stand and join the swarm), and is so weakened and discouraged thereby that the superfluous young queens are killed, and further swarming is given up. If the old colony were moved as soon as hived, it would be getting stronger every day, and on the eighth day would be strong enough to swarm.

18. It is a common thing for bees to destroy both the drones and the drone-brood when they no longer feel the need of drones, especially if there is a let-up in the honey-harvest.

19. A single colony will furnish enough drones for a whole apiary, and young queens from pure mothers mating with pure drones will be pure, but no matter how your colonies are placed you can not be sure that your young queens will not mate with drones from colonies a mile or more away.

20. They would not be likely to separate again.

21. Nothing—no need to prevent it. Put a super with its bees on a strange hive during the harvest, and you'll find there is no inclination to fighting.



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42A111t

## FROM MANY FIELDS

### From One of Our Old Friends.

I judge there are not many that read the American Bee-Journal now that read it in the days of its infancy, when it was published by Mr. Wagner, in Washington, D. C., in the days "Novice" used to give his experiences in it, and the first thing I looked for was what "Novice" had to say, for I was in the same boat, trying to winter bees in the house by supplying such feed as I thought they needed. Those days are long since past, but not forgotten; neither are many of the men that figured in those days in the bee-world. A few of them still survive, for I see their names occasionally. But a majority of them have passed over—to the Better Land, I hope. For two things the good Lord permits me yet to have love—for him and for his creatures—bees among the rest.

W. S. VAN METER.

Neosho Co., Kans.

### A Season of Failure—Plants.

Our honey crop here is like a man hunting God's country, it is always a mile (year) ahead.

We had three good flows this year. The first was ruined by cold, dry weather, the second by cold, wet weather, and the third by a severe drouth. The bees are in bad shape



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for winter; unless they gather some from bitterweed, our winter loss will be heavy. My crop, this year, was about one-third. I saved 9 swarms and lost one that I know of. I don't know whether I shall feed much or not; I have had so many failures and disappointments that I don't care much if some do die.

Mr. Davenport is welcome to all the black bees in America. For my part, give me Italians all the time. The blacks work all right if honey is plentiful, but they nearly always go into winter quarters very light here.

I will send you 3 weeds, and would be glad if Prof. Walton will tell their names. The yellow is called bitterweed, and grows from 1 to 2 feet high; the white from 3 to 4 feet high; and the other from 6 to 7 feet high. Bees do not work on them all, but work on the white a little, and a good deal on the yellow.

J. S. PATTON.

Hale Co., Ala., Oct. 5.

["Bitterweed" is surely an appropriate name for the yellow flower, as the head usually contains a bitter and aromatic juice, but it is known to bot-

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anists as *Helenium autumnale*, or sneezeweed.

The white flower is tall thoroughwort, *Eupatorium altissimum*, and closely resembles the boneset.

The third flower is a wormwood—*Artemisia canadensis*.—C. L. WALTON.]

#### A Long Swarming Season.

Some 30 years ago I kept a few bees. After moving to the city I had none until 3 years ago, when, about the first of July, I caught a stray swarm on a theater sign. I had increased them last spring to 5 colonies. They commenced to swarm about the first of May, and kept at it until Sept. 1, when the last swarm of the season, a very large one, came out. On Aug. 26, I had two out, both very large.

I have taken off only 24 small sections of honey from the whole lot. I doubled up, and returned to their old hives enough so I only increased from 5 to 16 colonies, which I now have. Several colonies have not enough to winter on, and I am feeding them sugar syrup.

If I had hived each swarm that came out I would now have 23 colonies.

This knocks all my former experiences endwise. Of course, there is no money in such business.

I would like to know if any other subscriber for the Bee Journal has ever had such an experience. Can it be because of my surroundings, or because of peculiarities of the season?

HENRY A. STONE.

Kings Co., N. Y., Oct. 10.

#### A Report—Paralysis—Crossing Bees.

From 56 colonies, spring count, I increased to 81, and took off 1200 pounds of comb honey and 300 pounds of extracted. My bees took the second swarming fit the last of August, and continued up to Sept. 10. I put most of them back, but it cut down my honey crop.

The first part of this season was very wet and cold, and it was June 20 before any of the bees worked in the supers. The white sumac was good, but the basswood was cut short by cold, wet weather; there were three days when it was too cold for bees to fly.

I had 2 colonies that had paralysis; they would throw out  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of bees every night, and through the day the ground in front of the hives would be covered with live bees. They both swarmed, and I hived the swarms on full combs. One of them never showed any signs of disease after that, and the parent colonies were soon rid of the disease, but one of the swarms still continued to have the disease; they were so reduced by the middle of September that I gave them the sulphur cure, by closing the entrance almost tight and then putting a handful of sulphur in the lighted smoker. I think a wet season causes more paralysis than a dry one. I have tried the sulphur cure, as Mr. Poppleton directs, and thought I had them cured, but the next spring it would make its appearance again.

I notice by the American Bee Journal that Mr. Frank Benton says that a cross between the Carniolan and the Italian or Cyprian are the best honey-gatherers. I agree with him. I had a

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the runaway auto at Zanesville, O., fair, ran into Page Fence? It had already counted over a score of killed or injured before it struck the fence.

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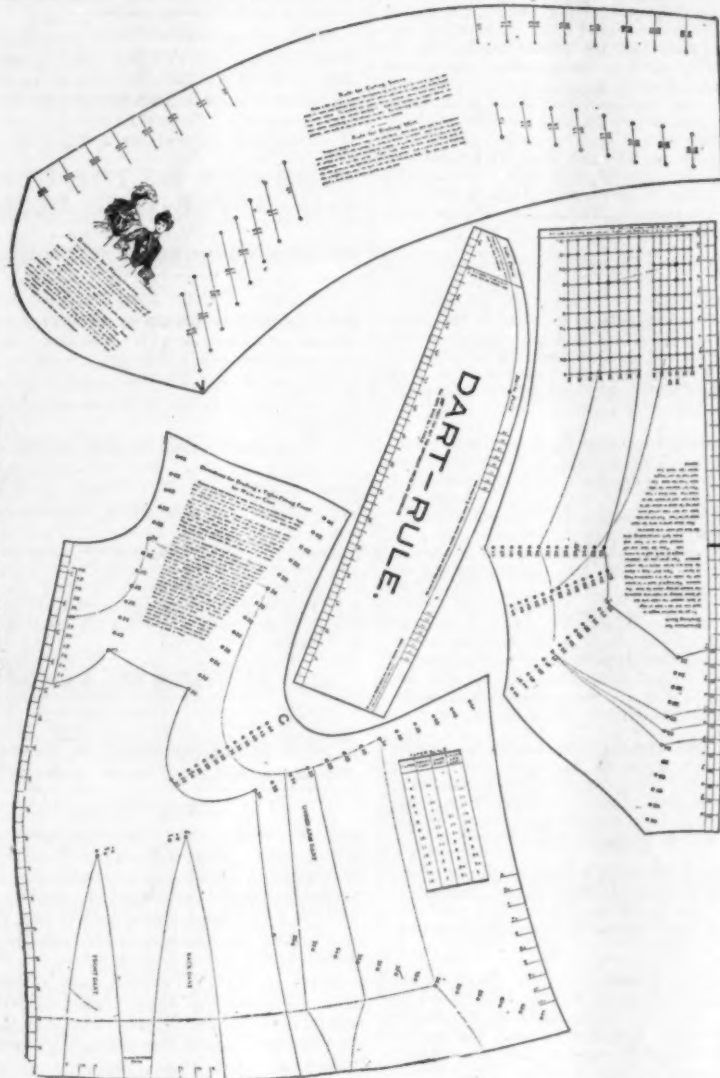
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## Something FOR OUR Bee-Keeping Sisters in the Winter Time.

We think all ladies will agree with us in saying that every man should at least understand some business, with which, in case of necessity, he could support himself and family. The wealthiest people frequently come to want, and wretched, indeed, is the man who cannot earn a living after his wealth is gone. He sometimes fills the grave of a suicide. And why, in this enlightened age of progression, should not woman, as well as man, be able to depend on her own resources? In case her husband dies in poverty, must she starve or depend on charity? In case her husband fails to provide and grossly mistreats the woman he has sworn to cherish, must she humbly submit? **A THOUSAND TIMES, NO!** Let every woman, before she marries, have some knowledge that can be used to make her a living. Every mother, rich or poor, should make her daughters, in a certain degree, independent, by giving them some kind of a trade, and teaching them to be self-reliant. Mothers should have their daughters learn to sew, and not neglect this important part of their domestic education. The



daughter so taught will not only make a better wife and mother, but will also be more likely to secure a better husband, and will always command his respect. He will not look upon her as a helpless "know-nothing," but will know that if he fails in his duties, she can live without him, and this can only strengthen the bond between them. A thorough knowledge of dress-making can always be turned into gold, and become the means of support for the mother and her little ones. She may never have to use this knowledge in this way, but she has a trade and can use it if necessary.

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Carniolan that, after swarming, the young queen mated with an Italian, and it filled 5 supers every year for 3 years. I have 1 colony of Italians now, but I can not call them pure, that is 10 years old, and has never swarmed, and never stored less than from 50 to 100 pounds of surplus honey every year. I reared a queen from her, and it was the first to swarm the next year.

G. W. BELL.

Clearfield Co., Pa., Oct. 19.

### Past Season Beats all Records.

As the honey season is closed I can make my report. The past season has beaten all records for several years past, for honey and swarms. All the methods taught by bee-men to prevent swarming have failed; at the same time the bees stored a nice lot of fine honey. I started the season with 30 good colonies, which increased to 55, and produced over 3000 pounds of comb honey. The most of my new colonies are made up of 2 and 3 swarms, and all are almost too heavy, at this date, for one man to handle.

I want to put on record the performance of 3 colonies belonging to a friend of mine living 3½ miles distant. These 3 colonies produced 33 full supers of 24 sections each, being an average of 264 pounds to a colony, in 8-frame hives. This beats all records for this part of the country, unless it might be that Dr. Gallup, who kept bees in this county a good many years ago, did better with his large hives. The owner of these bees, Mr. Fred Zilk, is a young farmer, who, besides managing a large farm, keeps about 20 colonies of bees, and takes care of them, notwithstanding, until the present time, he never subscribed for a bee-paper.

The hardest problem to solve now is, what to do with so many bees. Our honey has sold readily in the home market, but the bees we cannot sell at any price, and 30 colonies are all that I want to keep.

A. F. FOOTR.

Mitchell Co., Iowa, Oct. 22.

### 4-Inch Screw-Caps for Cans.

By all means let us have those 4-inch screw-caps, and also a good wrench to remove them.

WM. RUSSELL.

Hennepin Co., Minn.

### A Lonesome Bee-Keeper.

The Bee Journal came to hand as promptly as usual; glad to see it, too. I did not find any answer to my questions yet, but did find Dr. Miller's humble apology, and it was accepted.

I found the cause of that peculiar odor, and am glad to say it was not foul brood, or any other of the many dreadful things I imagined, but pure and simple goldenrod or wild aster, or both.

I visited an apiary near Atlanta last week and found the same odor, but much stronger on account of larger number of hives in one place.

Commission merchants at Atlanta offered me 12½ to 13 cents for pound sections, and I felt very sorry I had 4 colonies instead of 400.

In reading the Bee Journal last night I got badly shocked, so much so that my heart went like a trip-hammer; it

was all about a "a sisterly suggestion to a brother." I don't know whether the Bee Journal is running a matrimonial department or not, but I think it would be a good thing if it did. I am another one of that unlucky tribe of bachelors, and have to look after housework, breadmaking, bees and all, and I am getting almost sick of it, so Mrs. Henry's sly suggestion hit me rather hard. This state of single blessedness does not suit me any better than the bees. If you can help us out I'll let you dance at the wedding.

C. H. KOENTZ.

Cleburne Co., Ala., Oct. 24.

#### Perhaps a Mustard—Poor Yield.

I send some seed-pods of a weed that grows by the roadside about 3 miles from my place; it grows about 3 or 4 feet high, much branched, and has yellow flowers. It is about out of bloom now, so I cannot send a good specimen of the flower. I have seen a few bees working on it, but I am not certain whether for honey or pollen.

1. What is the name of this weed?
2. Is it a good honey-plant?
3. If so, is the honey light or dark?
4. Would my bees be likely to get benefit from it, being 3 miles away?

We have had a poor yield of honey in this locality this year; too cold and windy during fruit-bloom, and too wet all through May, so that the colonies did not get strong enough to put up any surplus honey from the first crop of alfalfa bloom, and the second and third crops were ruined by the webworms, so that all the surplus I have is from the fall flowers, mostly heartsease, and not very much of that, only about 20 pounds per colony, in sections.

There are not many bees kept in this neighborhood; I have only 7 colonies; I am a beginner at the business, this being my second season.

E. S. WEBSTER.

Reno Co., Kansas, Oct. 20.

[I believe the plant in question belongs to the Mustard family, and it is one that has been recently introduced from the old country. It goes by the name of Neslia. I know nothing about its honey-producing quality, but do not think it of much value, and, besides, three miles is a long distance for bees to go after nectar.—C. L. WALTON.]

#### A Report—Queer Notions.

Last winter I had to feed my bees, and last spring I started with 18 colonies, which increased to 35, and gathered 1000 pounds of comb honey, all white clover. I sold it early, and averaged a little over 10 cents per pound.

This fall I have fed them 200 pounds of the best granulated sugar. I use the entrance feeders.

I like to take care of bees, the only trouble being that when they sting me they swell so.

I heard the other day that a number of farmers, living 6 and 7 miles north of here, and keeping from 2 to 12 colonies, have an idea that I have a peculiarly large strain of bees, twice the size of theirs, and very fierce; also that they fly away up there and rob

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their bees and carry home honey, bees and all.

My intention is to increase to 200 colonies. V. A. HANSON.  
Polk Co., Wis., Oct. 25.

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#### The Nickel Plate Road

will sell tickets within distances of 150 miles, Nov. 25 and 26, at rate of a fare and a third for the round-trip, account Thanksgiving Day. Return limit Nov. 30, 1903. Three through trains daily to Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York, Boston and New England points, carrying vestibuled sleeping-cars. No excess fare charged on any train on Nickel Plate Road. Meals served in Nickel Plate dining-cars on American Club Plan, ranging in price from 35c to \$1.00; also a la carte. Chicago City Ticket Offices, 111 Adams St., and Auditorium Annex. Phone Central 2057. Depot, La Salle St. and Van Buren Sts., on the Elevated Loop.

## "What Happened to Ted"

BY ISABELLE HORTON.

This is a true story of the poor and unfortunate in city life. Miss Horton, the author, is a deaconess whose experiences among the city poverty stricken are both interesting and sad. This particular short story—60 pages, 5x6 1/2 inches, bound in paper cover—gives somewhat of an insight into a little of the hard lot of the poor. Price, postpaid, only 10 cents (stamps or silver.) Address,

ISABELLE HORTON,

227 EAST OHIO STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.



## CONVENTION NOTICES.

**Chicago-Northwestern.**—The regular annual meeting of the Chicago-Northwestern Beekeepers' Association will be held in the Revere House Club-Room, southeast corner of North Clark and Michigan Sts., on Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 2 and 3, 1903. The Revere House has made a rate of 75 cents per person per night for lodging, when two occupy a room. Meals, 35 cents, or on the American plan at \$2 per day. Owing to the Revere House furnishing FREE a place for holding our meeting, we feel that all who can do so should patronize them during the Convention. Dr. C. C. Miller, Ernest R. Root, W. Z. Hutchinson, Emerson T. Abbott, N. E. France, Inspector J. Q. Smith, Jas. A. Stone and Huber H. Root have signified their intention to be present. Pin this in your hat. There will be one of the best meetings ever held in Chicago. Everybody come.

HERMAN F. MOORE, Sec.  
GEORGE W. YORK, Pres.

P. S.—It has been suggested that bee keepers bring with them samples of honey, and such little appliances as they have that are considered handy to work with in the apiary.

**Colorado.**—The 24th annual meeting of the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in the Chamber of Commerce Hall, Denver, Colo., Nov. 23, 24 and 25, 1903. An unusually fine program has been prepared. One of the features will be a display of hives, supers and frames manufactured in Colorado. The attendance of all Colorado bee-keepers is earnestly solicited. Write for program to Boulder, Colo. H. C. MOREHOUSE, Sec.

**Minnesota.**—The Minnesota Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its annual meeting at Minneapolis, Minn., Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 2 and 3, at the First Unitarian Church, on the corner of 8th St. and Mary Place (midway between Hennepin and Nicollet Aves.) Go in on the Mary Place side. Procure certificates from your local railroad agents when you purchase tickets, and those living in Minnesota can return for one-third fare, and we hope to secure the same for those living in Wisconsin, Iowa, and the Dakotas. Dr. L. D. LEONARD, Sec.  
WM. RUSSELL, Pres.

**Missouri.**—The Missouri State Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in Mexico, Mo., Dec. 15, 1903. J. W. Rouse will act as host to direct the attendants to the hall, which is free to all who desire to attend. Board may be had at the leading hotels at \$1 to \$2 a day. Come, everybody who is interested in bees and honey. Let us have a big meeting. We now have 51 paid-up members. Let us make it 100. Procure certificates from your local railroad ticket agents when you purchase your tickets. It may be you can return for 1/3 fare.  
W. F. CARY, Sec. J. W. ROUSE, Pres.

**Illinois.**—The Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at the State House, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 17 and 18, 1903. It has been so arranged that all who become members of the State Association on payment of an annual fee of \$1.00 membership, will for the same be made a member of the National Association, and be entitled to all the combined reports of the State and Chicago-Northwestern Associations. Efforts will be made at our coming meeting to give also a membership in the Chicago-Northwestern for the same \$1.00 fee, providing it can be so arranged.

Railroad fare has been promised on all the roads in the Central Division of one fare for the round trip, and a fare and a third on the others; but we still hope for one fare on the latter.

JAS. A. STONE, Sec.

Route 4, Springfield, Ill.

**Handy Low-Down Wagons.**—This is the season of the year, in the corn-growing sections, when the man with the low wagon has the advantage of his neighbor who uses the high wheel. One has only to drive through the country and witness the loading of fodder to be forcibly impressed with the labor that's saved in one field, and the energy that's needlessly wasted in the next. Another fact is equally patent, and that is, that there has been a remarkable increase in the number of the low-wheeled wagons in recent years. The low wheel has the better of the argument for all farm work. This has been proclaimed time and again as the result of competitive draft-tests, and is abundantly proven from the standpoint of convenience every day by the great army of users.

The Electric Wheel Company, of Quincy, Ill., has perhaps done more than any other institution to popularize the low-wheel and Handy Wagon. Their "Electric" Steel Wheel is the kind that is made to last. An item that has multiplied the number they are constantly

sending out, is that they are made to fit the skein of any make of wagon. The wheels being the first to give away in the wooden-felloe high-wheel style of wagon, a great many farmers take advantage of this fact, and procuring the "Electric" wheels, convert their old wagons into Handy Wagons. In most cases the running-gears are good, and with little expense they secure a wagon as good as new, with all the conveniences which the use of the low-down Handy Wagon carries with it. If any reader of this find his old high wheels giving away, he will do well to send to the above Company for their catalog, and learn what their low steel wheel will do in the way of giving him practically a new wagon at but very slight cost. It must not be forgotten that the Company makes the Handy Wagon complete where parties desire it.

## 20,000 Pounds

White Alfalfa Honey for sale. Address

DR. GEO. D. MITCHELL & Co., Ogden, Utah.

46Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

**WANTED, COMB HONEY.**—We have an unlimited demand at the right price. Address, giving quantity, average weight per case, quality and price, properly crated, and delivered to your depot.  
THOS. C. STANLEY & SON,  
MANZANOLA, COLO., OR FAIRFIELD, ILL.

## WANTED—Extracted Honey.

Mail sample and state lowest price delivered Cincinnati. Will buy FANCY WHITE COMB HONEY, any quantity, but must be put up in no-drip shipping-cases.

O. H. W. WEBER,

2146-48 Central Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

24Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

## FREE CHRISTMAS DINNERS

for  
200,000  
Poor People  
will be supplied by  
the Salvation  
Army throughout  
the U. S. Will you  
help by sending a  
donation, no  
matter how small  
to the  
Salvation  
Army  
CHICAGO  
Headquarters  
399 State Street  
Chicago, Ill.



## HATCHING THE EARLY BIRD.

A YEARLY IMPROVEMENT IN PRICE AND MARKET FOR EARLY SPRING BROILERS.

It is coming to be more the case with each succeeding year, that the cream of poultry profit is obtained by hatching, raising and sending to market the chickens that have come to be commercially known as "broilers." This term includes, in a general way, birds that weigh from 1 to 2 1/2 pounds at an age of from two to four months. Of course, the highest prices are obtained during the early part of the season, say from March to May. For this reason fully 90 percent of poultrymen use the incubator exclusively, as it enables them to regulate the season and number of the hatch with entire independence of the hen, which need only furnish the eggs.

In the matter of incubators, they have been brought to a point where they actually beat the hen at her old game. Manufacturers have closely studied the natural laws of incubation, and followed them minutely. In the machines made by George H. Stahl, of Quincy, Ill., known as the Excelsior and the "Wooden Hen," every problem of heat, moisture and ventilation has been solved, and it is said they will hatch a greater percentage of hatchable eggs than the mother hen herself under ordinary conditions. Five minutes' daily attention when in operation is all they require. Every one interested in poultry should write George H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., for his free catalog of Incubators and Poultry Appliances. It is worth having.

## BOYS WE WANT WORKERS

Boys, Girls, old and young alike, make money working for us. We furnish capital to start you in business. Send us 10c stamps or silver for full instructions and a line of samples to work with. DRAPER PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

## HONEY AND BEESWAX

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

**CHICAGO, Nov. 7.**—The supply of comb honey is large, and sales are being forced, so that it is a little difficult to give accurate figures. Sales are not easily made of fancy at anything over 13c per pound, with less desirable grades selling lower. Extracted, white, brings 6@7 1/2c, according to kind, flavor and package; amber, 5 1/2@6 1/2c. Beeswax, 23@30c.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

**ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 7.**—Honey demand and price keeps up remarkably well yet. Fancy white, 16c; A No. 1, white, 15c; No. 1, 14 1/2@15c; mixed, 13 1/2@14c; buckwheat, 13 1/2@14c. Extracted, dark, 6 1/2c; mixed, 6 1/4@7c; white, 7@7 1/2c; but not as active as comb. Beeswax, 30c. H. R. WRIGHT.

**CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.**—The demand for honey is a little better. The prices rule about the same. Extracted is sold as follows: Amber, in barrels, from 5 1/4@5 1/2c; in cans about 1/2 cent more; water-white alfalfa, 6@6 1/2c; white clover, 6 1/2@7 1/2c. The comb honey market is quite lively, and it sells as follows: Fancy water-white, 14@15c. Beeswax in good demand, at 30c delivered here. C. H. W. WEBER.

**BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 11.**—The demand for white comb honey is better than it was. The trade is particular and wants only very white, clean stock. If the wax is yellow from travel-stain it does not sell well, and price has to be cut. Fancy white comb, 14@15c; A No. 1, 13 1/2@14c; No. 1, 13@13 1/2c; No. 2, 12@12 1/2c; No. 3, 11@12c; No. 1 dark comb, 11@12c; No. 2, 10@11c. White extracted, 6 1/4@7c; amber, 6@6 1/2c; dark, 5 1/2@6c. Beeswax, 28@30c.

W. C. TOWNSEND.

**BOSTON, Oct. 8.**—Comb honey continues to be in good demand. Fancy white honey in cartons we quote at 18c; No. 1, at 16c; glass-front cases fancy white, at 16c; No. 2, at 14c. Extracted honey, Florida, 6 1/4@7 1/2c, according to quality. BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

**KANSAS CITY, Oct. 23.**—Receipts of comb honey good; demand good; market easier. Receipts of extracted light. We quote: Fancy white comb, 24 sections, per case \$3.00; No. 1, white and amber, \$2.75; No. 2, \$2.50. Extracted, white, 7c; amber, 5@6c. Beeswax, 25@30c. C. C. CLEMONS & Co.

**CINCINNATI, Oct. 1.**—Comb and extracted honey are coming in freely, and the demand is good with steady prices. We are making sales at the following prices: Amber extracted at 5 1/2@6 1/2c; white clover, 6 1/4@7 1/2c. Fancy comb honey, 15c. Beeswax, 30c.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

**NEW YORK, Sept. 28.**—Comb honey is arriving quite freely now, and is finding ready sale at 15 cents per pound for fancy white, 13@14c for No. 1 white, and 12c for No. 2 white and amber. Very little buckwheat on the market as yet, and prices are hardly established.

Extracted honey is ruling about the same as last with plenty of offerings of all grades.

Beeswax is somewhat declining and selling at present at from 23@29c per pound.

HILDETH & SEGELKEN.

**SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.**—White comb, 1-lb. frames, 13@14 cents; amber, 9@11c. Extracted, white, 5 1/2@6 1/2c; light amber, 5@5 1/2c; amber, 4 1/2@5c; dark amber, 4@4 1/2c. Beeswax, good to choice, light, 27 1/2@29c; dark, 25@26c.

Market is more quiet than for several weeks preceding, but is fairly steady as to value. Spot stocks and offerings of both comb and extracted are mainly of amber grades, while most urgent inquiry is principally for water-white, the latter being the only kind meeting with much competitive bidding from buyers. Recent arrivals of honey included a lot of 121 cases from the Hawaiian Islands. The bees of the Islands feed mainly on sugar.

## WANTED! FANCY COMB HONEY

In no-drip shipping-cases. Also Amber Extracted in barrels or cans. Quote your best price delivered Cincinnati. The Fred W. Muth Co.

32Atf Front and Walnut, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

**WANTED—Comb Honey** in quantity lots. We are perhaps the only dealers in this article owning as much as 150,000 pounds at one time. Please state quantity, quality and price asked for your offerings. Thos. C. Stanley & Son, 24Atf MANZANOLA, COLO., OR FAIRFIELD, ILL.

## The Best Bee-Goods in the World....

are no better than those we make, and the chances are that they are not so good. If you buy of us you will not be disappointed. We are undersold by no one. Send for new catalog and price-list and free copy of THE AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER; in its thirteenth year; 50 cents a year; especially for beginners.

—THE—

**W. T. Falconer Mfg. Co.,**  
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

W. M. GERRISH, Epping, N.H., carries a full line of our goods at catalog prices. Order of him and save the freight.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

### If you want the Bee-Book

That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other published, send \$1.20 to

**Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Cal.,**  
—FOR HIS—

### "Bee-Keeper's Guide."

Liberal Discounts to the Trade.

**Hives, Sections, Foundation,**  
etc. We can save you money. Send list of goods wanted and let us quote you prices. ROOT'S GOODS ONLY. Send for Catalog.

M. H. HUNT & SON, Bell Branch, Mich.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



**\$300,000,000.00 A YEAR**  
and you may have part of it if you work for us. Uncle Sam's poultry product pays that sum. Send 10c for samples and particulars. We furnish capital to start you in business. Draper Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

## HONEY-JARS.

I can sell you a White Glass Honey-Jar, holding 15 ounces of honey, at \$4.00 per gross. Also the standard square one-pound Jar at \$4.50 per gross. Sample of either Jar by mail on receipt of 10 cents for postage.

**J. H. M. COOK, Bee-Keepers' Supplies**  
62 Cortlandt St., NEW YORK CITY.

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## Paw Paw Seed

for fall planting. Package 10 cents; three for a quarter. Send silver, at our risk. Beautiful trees; delicious fruit.

**Rocky Beach Orphanage,**

46A1f LANSING MICH.

**\$12.80 F-r  
200 Egg  
INCUBATOR**

Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day.

**GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.**

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Please mention the Bee Journal.



## Reduced Prices.

Good for the balance of this season only.

As I desire to unite my nuclei as soon as possible, I will sell Queens at the following low prices, until my present supply is exhausted. Untested Queens, 60c each; 6 or more, 50c each. Select Untested, 75c each; 6 or more, 60c each. Tested, \$1.00 each. Select tested, \$1.50.

Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Queens sent by return mail unless otherwise directed.

**J. P. Moore, L. Box 1, Morgan, Ky.**

45A1f

Pendleton Co.

26th  
Year

# Dadant's Foundation

26th  
Year

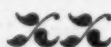
**We guarantee Satisfaction.** What more can anybody do? BEAUTY, PURITY, FIRMNESS, No SAGGING. No LOSS. PATENT WEED-PROCESS SHEETING.

**Why does it sell so well?** Because it has always given better satisfaction than any other. Because in 25 years there have not been any complaints, but thousands of compliments.

Send name for our Catalog, Samples of Foundation and Veil Material. We sell the best Veils, cotton or silk.

## Bee-Keepers' Supplies

OF ALL  
KINDS \*\*\*\*\*



Very fine pure-bred BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK Chickens and Eggs for sale at very low prices.

## Langstroth on the Honey-Bee—Revised,

The classic in Bee-Culture—Price, \$1.20, by mail.

**BEESWAX WANTED**  
at all times.

**DADANT & SON,**  
Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ill

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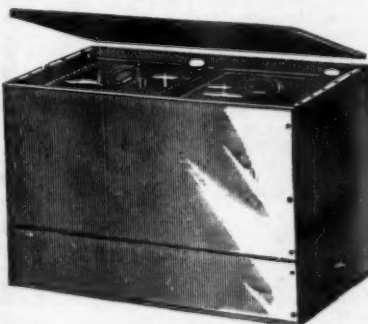
— BEST —

# Extracted Honey For Sale!

ALL IN 60-POUND TIN CANS.

## Alfalfa Honey

This is the famous White Extracted Honey gathered in the great Alfalfa regions of the Central West. It is a splendid honey, and nearly everybody who cares to eat honey at all can't get enough of the Alfalfa extracted.



## Basswood Honey

This is the well-known light-colored honey gathered from the rich, nectar-laden basswood blossoms. It has a stronger flavor than Alfalfa, and is preferred by those who like a distinct flavor in their honey.

Our honey is put up in tin cans holding 60 pounds of honey each. These cans are shipped in wooden-boxes, and should arrive safely. We have nothing but PURE BEES' HONEY to offer, and so guarantee it. Cash must accompany each order. All prices are f.o.b. Chicago.

### Prices of Alfalfa Honey:

One 60-lb. Can @8c.....\$ 4.80  
Two 60-lb. Cans (in 1 box) @7½c 9.00  
(Larger quantities at the 7½c price)

### Prices of Basswood Honey:

One 60-lb. Can @9c.....\$ 5.40  
Two 60-lb. Cans (in 1 box) @8c.... 9.60  
(Larger quantities at the 8c price.)

A sample of either Alfalfa or Basswood honey will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents; samples of both kinds for 16 cents. (Stamps accepted.)

**BEESWAX WANTED**—We are paying 28 cents cash or 30 cents in trade for pure average beeswax delivered in Chicago (or Medina, Ohio).

**HONEY-JARS**—Don't forget to get our prices on all sorts of honey-packages.

## THE A. I. ROOT COMPANY,

Successors to GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

144 East Erie Street, - CHICAGO, ILL.